

# MOT

Old trees are more *moſſy* far than young; for that the ſap is not ſo frank as to riſe all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
The *moſſy* fountains and the Sylvan ſhades  
Delight no more. *Pope's Meſſiah.*  
**MOST.** *adj.* the ſuperlative of *more*. [māyṛ, Saxon; *meſt*, Dutch.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.  
Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *moſt* forts of berries, will produce diarrhoeas. *Arbutnot.*  
He thinks *moſt* forts of learning flouriſhed among them, and I, that only ſome fort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*  
**Moſt.** *adv.* [māiſt, Gothick; māyṛ, Saxon; *meſt*, Dutch; *meſt*, Daniſh.]  
1. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree.  
Competency of all other proportions is the *moſt* incentive to iduſtry; too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*  
The faculties of the ſupreme ſpirit *moſt* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
2. In the greateſt degree.  
Coward dogs  
*Moſt* ſpend their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten  
Runs far before them. *Shakeſpeare.*  
He for whole only ſake,  
Or *moſt* for his, ſuch toils I undertake. *Dryden's En.*  
Whilſt comprehended under that conſciouſneſs, the little finger is as much a part of itſelf as what is *moſt* ſo. *Locke.*  
That which will *moſt* influence their carriage will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke on Education.*  
**Moſt.** [this is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to its ſignification, ſingular or plural.]  
1. The greateſt number: in this ſenſe it is plural.  
Many of the apoſtles immediate diſciples ſent or carried the books of the four evangeliſts to *moſt* of the churches they had planted. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*  
Gravitation not being eſſential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among thoſe laws which ariſe from the diſpoſition of bodies, ſuch as *moſt* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*  
2. The greateſt value: in this ſenſe ſingular.  
The report of this repaſe flying to London, the *moſt* was made of that which was true, and many falſities add'd. *Hay.*  
A covetous man makes the *moſt* of what he has, and of what he can get, without regard to Providence or Nature. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity.  
A Spaniard will live in triſh ground a quarter of a year, or ſome months at the *moſt*. *Bacon.*  
**Moſt-ric.** *n. f.* A painter's ſtaff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Amſ.*  
**Moſtly.** *adv.* [from *moſt*.] For the greateſt part.  
This image of God, namely, natural reaſon, if totally or *moſtly* defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon.*  
**Moſtwhat.** *n. f.* [from *moſt* and *what*.] For the moſt part. Obſolete.  
God's promiſes being the ground of hope, and thoſe promiſes being but ſeldom abſolute, *moſtwhat* conditionate, the Chriſtian grace of hope muſt be proportioned and attenuated to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope. *Hammond.*  
**Mota'tion.** *n. f.* Act of moving.  
**Mote.** *n. f.* [mōt, Saxon; *atenu*, Lat.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.  
You found his *mote*, the king your *mote* did ſee;  
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakeſpeare.*  
The little *motes* in the ſun do ever ſtir, though there be no wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 879.  
**Mote** for *might*. Obſolete.  
Moſt ugly ſhapes,  
Such as dame Nature ſelf *mote* ſear to ſee,  
Or ſhame, that ever ſhould ſo foul deſects  
From her moſt cunning hand eſcaped be. *Fairy Queen.*  
**Moth.** *n. f.* [mōṣ, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.  
All the yarn Penelope ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*  
Every ſoldier in the wars ſhould do as every ſick man in his bed, waſh every *moth* out of his conſcience. *Shakeſp.*  
He as a rotten thing conſumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten. *Job xiii. 28.*  
Let *moths* through pages eat their way,  
Your wars, your loves, your praiſes be forgot,  
And make of all an univerſal blot. *Dryden's Jew.*  
**MOTHER.** *n. f.* [mōṣon, Saxon; *moder*, Daniſh; *moeder*, Dutch.]  
1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter.  
Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear  
Thy dangerous floutneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

# MOT

Come ſit down every *mother's* ſon,  
And rehearſe your parts. *Shakeſpeare.*  
I had not ſo much of man in me,  
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*  
2. That which has produced any thing.  
Alas, poor country! It cannot  
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakeſpeare.*  
The reſemblance of the conſtitution and diet of the inhabitants to thoſe of their *mother* country, occaſion a great affinity in the popular diſeaſes. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
The ſtrongest branch leave for a ſtandard, cutting off the reſt cloſe to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer's Hiſt.*  
3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.  
4. That which requires reverence and obedience.  
The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil ſociety, renders a judicial practice neceſſary. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
5. Hyſterical paſſion; ſo called, as being imagined peculiar to women.  
This ſtopping of the ſtomach might be the *mother*; forſmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt's Bill.*  
6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities.  
7. **MOTHER.** *n. f.* [from *moth* and *wort*.] An herb.  
**Mo'thy.** *adj.* [from *moth*.] Full of moths.  
His horſe hipp'd with an old *mothy* faddle, the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
**Mo'tion.** *n. f.* [motion, French; *motus*, Latin.]  
1. The act of changing place.  
2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.  
Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad  
In ſiſh and blood ſo well, that Plato had  
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,  
Virtue with colours, ſpeech and *motion* grac'd. *Waller.*  
3. Change of poſture; action.  
Encourag'd thus ſhe brought her younglings nigh,  
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*  
4. Tendency of the mind; thought.  
Let a good man obey every good *motion* riſing in his heart, knowing that every ſuch *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*  
5. Propoſal made.  
He compaſſed a *motion* of the prodigal ſon, and married a tinker's wife within a mile where my land lies. *Shakeſp.*  
What would you with me?  
—Your father and my uncle have made *motions*; if it be my luck, ſo, if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakeſpeare.*  
If our queen and this young prince agree,  
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,  
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.  
—Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion*. *Shakeſp.*  
6. Impuſe communicated.  
Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Ral.*  
Carnality within raiſes all the combuſtion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes it *motion*. *Dec. of Pi.*  
And bruſhing o'er adds *motion* to the pool. *Dryden.*  
**Mo'tion.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propoſe.  
**Mo'tionleſs.** *adj.* [from *motion*.] Wanting motion; being without motion.  
We cannot free the lady that ſits here,  
In ſtony fetters fixt, and *motionleſs*. *Milton.*  
Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd ſucceſs?  
I grow a ſtature, ſtiff and *motionleſs*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
Should our globe have had a greater ſhare  
Of this ſtrong force, by which the parts cohere;  
Things had been bound by ſuch a pow'ful chain,  
That all would fix'd and *motionleſs* remain. *Blackmore.*  
**Mo'tive.** *adj.* [motivus, Latin.]  
1. Causing motion; having moment.  
Shall every *mo'tive* argument uſed in ſuch kind of conferences be made a rule for others ſtill to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hooker, b. iv.*  
2. Having the power to move; having power to change place; having power to paſs ſovereignty to motion.  
The nerves ſerve for the conveyance of the *mo'tive* faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the ſtrengthening of them, that they may not flag in motion. *Wilkins.*  
That fancy is eaſily diſproven from the *mo'tive* power of ſouls embodied, and the gradual increaſe of men and animals. *Bentl.*  
**Mo'tive.** *n. f.* [motif, French.]  
1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.  
Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or ſcripture, which doth exact them at our hands; yet thoſe *mo'tives* there are in both, which draw moſt effectually our minds unto them. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
Why in that rannet's left you wife and children,  
Thoſe precious *mo'tives*, thoſe ſtrong knots of love,  
Without leave-taking? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

# MOT

**Mo'therly.** *adv.* [from *mother*.] In manner of, mother.  
Th' air doth not *motherly* ſit on the earth,  
To hatch her ſeaſons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*  
**MOTHER** of *thyme.* *n. f.* [*ſarpyllum*, Latin.] It hath trailing branches, which are not ſo woody and hard as thoſe of *thyme*, but in every other reſpect is the ſame. *Miller.*  
**Mo'therwort.** *n. f.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant.  
The flower of the *motherwort* conſiſts of one leaf, and is of the lip kind, whoſe upper lip is imbricated and much longer than the under one, which is cut into three parts; from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, attended by four embryos which become angular ſeeds, occupying the flower-cup. *Miller.*  
**Mo'thery.** *adj.* [from *mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; ſeulcent; uſed of liquors.  
**Mo'thum'leſin.** *n. f.* [*blatarias*, Latin.] A plant.  
The leaves of the *mo'thumleſin* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Miller.*  
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# MOV

What can be a ſtronger *mo'tive* to a firm truſt on our Maker, than the giving us his ſon to ſuffer for us. *Addiſon.*  
The *mo'tive* for continuing in the ſame ſtate is only the preſent ſatisfaction in it; the *mo'tive* to change is always ſome uneaſineſs. *Locke.*  
2. Mover.  
Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower;  
As it hath fate'd her to be my *mo'tive*  
And helper to a huſband. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*  
Her wanton ſpirits look out  
At every joint, and *mo'tive* of her body. *Shakeſpeare.*  
**Mo'tley.** *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *medley*, perhaps from *mo'thlike* coloured, ſpotted or variegated like a garden *mo'th*.] Mingled of various colours.  
The *mo'tley* fool thus moral'd on the time,  
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,  
That fools ſhould be ſo deep contemplative. *Shakeſpeare.*  
They that come to ſee a fellow  
In a long *mo'tley* coat, guarded with yellow,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*  
Expence and after-thought, and idle care,  
And doubts of *mo'tley* hue, and dark deſpair. *Dryden.*  
Enquire from whence this *mo'tley* ſtyle  
Did firſt our Roman purity deſile. *Dryden's Perſus.*  
Traulus, of amphibious breed,  
Mo'tley fruit of mungril ſeed;  
By the dam from lordlings ſprung,  
By the fire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*  
**Mo'tor.** *n. f.* [*motor*, Fr. from *moveo*, Latin.] A mover.  
Thoſe bodies being of a congenious nature do readily receive the impreſſions of their *motor*, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themſelves to ſituations, wherein they beſt unite unto their animator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*  
**Mo'tory.** *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.  
The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *mo'tory* muſcles. *Ray on Creation.*  
**Mo'tto.** *n. f.* [*motto*, Italian.] A ſentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.  
It may be ſaid to be the *mo'tto* of human nature, rather to ſuffer than to die. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*  
We ought to be meek-ſpirited, till we are aſſured of the honeſty of our anceſtors; for covetouſneſs and circumvention make no good *mo'tto* for a coat. *Collier.*  
It was the *mo'tto* of a biſhop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the ſecond's reign, *Inferri Deo & letare*, Serve God and be chearful. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*  
To **MOVE.** *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]  
1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.  
Sinai itſelf was *moved* at the preſence of God. *Pſal. lxxviii.*  
At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job xxviii. 1.*  
2. To give an impuſe to.  
The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, ſet indeed more conſpicuouſly, but directed wholly by the ſecret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Piety.*  
3. To propoſe; to recommend.  
If the firſt conſultation be not ſufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the underſtanding to inform itſelf better. *Biſhop Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*  
They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular reſpects. *Hayward's Edu. VI.*  
They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their ſuits by an interpreter. *Davies on Ireland.*  
To Indamora you my ſuit muſt *move*. *Dryden.*  
The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to ſome action, for ſome end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time unattainable. *Locke.*  
4. To perſuade; to prevail on the mind.  
A thouſand knees,  
Ten thouſand years together, naked, faſting,  
Upon a barren mountain, and ſtill Winter  
In ſtorm perpetual, could not *move* the gods  
To look that way thou wert. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*  
Grutus offered the Tranſylvanians money; but minds deſirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Kneller.*  
Sometimes the poſſibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of leiſe expence with the covetous, opinion of eaſe with the fond, and aſſurance of remoteneſs with the unkind parents, have *moved* them without diſcretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whole return they have received but ſmall contentment. *Watton.*  
Could any power of ſenſe the Roman *move*  
To burn his own right hand? *Davies.*  
That which *moves* a man to do any thing, muſt be the apprehenſion and expectation of ſome good from the thing which he is about to do. *South's Sermons.*  
When the ſaw her reaſons idly ſpent,  
And could not *move* him from his fix'd intent,  
She flew to rage. *Dryden's En.*